in these later years, to the injury of faith and ecclesiastical discipline, by a deplorable series of acts of the Spanish government, has called

of acts of the Spains government, has called for the just and emphatic complaints of our venerable brother the Bishop of Spain, as it now calls for our solemn expostulation.

Sadder things are also to be told of that small but impudent band of Armenians who, especially at Constantinople, have endeavored by audacious fraud and violence to overwhelm the much greater number who remain faithful to their days and faith. Belying their Gatho-

in their duty and faith. Belving their Catho

evertions of our legate extraordinary sent

verted to their own use some of the Catholic churches; they have assembled in a caucus (conciliabulum) and have appointed a schls-

marical patriarch, and have succeeded in de priving the Catholics of the rights which they

always up to this time enjoyed through public agreements. Concerning these troubles of

the Church we shall perhaps deal more expl

city it our just protests are despised.
But amongst so many causes for grief we rejuice, venerable brothers, that you can be consoled, as we ourselves have been raised up

from our affliction, by the constancy and in-defatigableness of the bishops of these regions and elsewhere; bishops who, girt round the loins in truth and clad with the breastplate of

loins in truth and clad with the breastplate of justice, and closely bound to the chair of Peter, frightened by no dangers, cast down by no affliction, both singly and in a body, by word and writing, by expostulations and pastoral letters, together with their clergy and faithful people, bravely and with alacrity defend the rights of the Church, of this Holy

violence, refute calumnies, discover plots, de-feat the andacity of the impious, and show to all the light of truth. They strengthen the good, and they oppose to the assaults of the enemy attacking them on all sides the strength

church, they afford a most comforting conso

charter, they and to a most charter and a leafon and a powerful help, which will certainly be greater if they take care that the bonds of faith and charity in which their minds and

affections are joined should daily become closer. To secure this let no one think it in-opportune that those who, with the authority of metropolitans, preside over the ecclesiastication.

cal provinces should confer with their suffra-

gans in the best manner that circumstances

will permit, on those measures which will mutually unite and strengthen them all in one

nind and sentiment, and let them prepare

themselves to undergo, with a unanimous effort, the difficult contest against the assaults

The Lord has truly smitten us, venerable

The Lord has truly smitten us, venerable brothers, with His sword, hard, great and strong. The smoke of His anger ascende, and the fire burns from His face. But will God cast us away forever, or will He not be appeased? No; for the Lord does not forget to have mercy, and He will not stay His mercies in His anger; for He is mighty to pardon, and He may be propitiated by those invoking Him in truth, and He shall pour out on us the riches of His mercy. Let us endeavor to appease the divine anger in this acceptable time of the advent of our Lord. Humbly walking in newness of life, let us go to the King of Prace, who is about to come to announce peace to men and good will. The just

nounce peace to men and good will. The just and mercitul God, by whose mysterious pur-

pose we are permitted to see the sorrow of our people and the sorrow of our holy city, and to sit there when it is given into the hands of the enemy, He will incline His ear to hear—He will open His eyes and see our des-

plation and the city upon which his name is nvoked.

THE BIRTHDAY OF LEE.

of the impious.

VOLUME X .--- NUMBER 2189.

CHARLESTON, TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 21, 1873.

THE PAPAL ALLOCUTION. | calculated to increase the destitution and servitude of the clergy and augment and increase the evils done to that illustrious nation THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND THE TEMPORAL POWER.

A Document that was Distasteful to the

German Imperial Government. The allocution of Pope Pius IX, delivered the 22d December, 1872, at a consistory of the cardinals of the Roman Catholic Church, and for the publication of which, it will be rememin their duty and faith. Beijing their catto-lic name, they continue in opposition to our own supreme authority and their legitlmate patriarch, who, expelled by their artifice, has been compelled to fly, an exile, to us. By their craitiness they have found favor with the civil power, so that, notwithstanding the bered, several Roman Catholic journals in the German Empire were prosecuted, is published for the first time in America in the New York Qatholic Review of Monday last. It is as thither to arrange this affair, and our own let-ter addressed to the most ser-ne emperor of the Turks, by force of arms they have con-

ALLOCUTION OF OUR MOST HOLY LORD PIUS IX. BY THE FAVOR OF DIVINE PROVIDENCE POPE, DELIVERED 220 OF DECEMBER, 1872, TO THE CARDINALS OF THE HOLY ROMAN CHURCH, IN THE PALACE OF THE VATICAN.

Venerable Brothers: The just and merciful Lord, whose judgments are inscrutable and whose ways are not be scanned, permits this Apostolic See and the whole Church in union with it to groan under a long and cruel perse-cution. Our and your condition, venerable brothers, has not been changed, but rather is dally aggravated since the occupation of our daily aggravated since the occupation of our provinces, and especially since, two years ago, this glorious city was withdrawn from our paternal rule. The experience of our yoke has taught us now correctly, from the beginning of this persecution, promoted by the machinations of wicked secis. and perpe-trated and carried on by their disciples at the head of public affairs, we frequently, in our allocations and apostolic letters, have assert-ed openly that the sover-ign rights of our sec-ular princedom were attacked with so much force, for no other reason that that so a way might be laid towards at hing, if that might be laid towards a hing, if that could be done, the spiritual authority in which the successors of Peter are glorious, and to obliterate the Catholic Church, and and to obliterate the Catholic Church, and the very name of Christ himself, living and relgning in it. Very clearly indeed has that been shown by the hostile acts of the sub-Alpine Government, especially by those iniquitous laws by which even the ciertes, torn from the foot of the alters and deprived of their immunity, have been summoned to the military service, by which even bishops have been deprived of the right of teaching youth, and their seminaries have been closed. Still this purpose of theirs shall be made still more clear by us. In this very city the relinore clear by us. In this very city the religlous congregations are disturbed under our own eyes, or violently driven out from their henses, and the property of the church sub-jected to an enormous tribute and handed over to the disposition of the civil authority. Even now there has been proposed in the Legislative Chamber, as they call it, a law not wholly dissimilar, from that which, notwith-standing our protests and solemn condemna-tion, has already been not into execution in tion, has already been put into execution in other parts of Italy, which must extinguish, even here in the centre of Catholic faith, the even here in the centre of Catholic faith, the religious congregations, and confiscate the goods of the church and offer them at public auction. But this law—if, indeed, we can honor by such a name a decree so repulsive to natural, divine and social right—is much more iniquitous and criminal in Rome and the adjacent receipage. It have a more deadle. adjacent provinces. It injures more deeply and sorely the rights and possessions of the universal church. It attacks the very foun dation of the true social civilization, which the religious orders, with unceasing labor and equal courage and constancy, have promoted and perfected, not only in our territory, but which they have brought and still bring to foreign and barbarous nations, despising difficulties, dangers, losses, even life itself. In fine, this law attacks the rights and privileges of our apostolate, since if the religious houses were obliterated or notably reduced, and the secular clergy reduced to desitution and gradually diminishing in num-

sids which, as the universal master and pastor.

he so much needs for the government of the entire church. The spoliation of the Roman Church would include those treasures which

have been gathered here and placed in this

Assembly his purpose of submitting to it a law of this kind than we exposed its monstrous

Execrating this nefarious crime in the nam

where, especially in the new German Empire

in favoring apostates and interrupting the ex-ercise of episcopal authority. The Govern-ment of Geneva, although bound by a solemn

treaty to guard and protect in its territory the Catholic religion, has, in the past years.

Catholic religion, has, in the past years, enacted laws injurious to the authority and liberty of the church, and more recently has suppressed the Catholic schools, has banished

religious orders, and deprived others of the

right of teaching. Lately it has endeavored to destroy the authority which for many years

to destroy the authory which many years past our venerable brother Gaspar, bishop of Hebron, legitimately exercises, and to deprive him of his parochial benefits it has even gone so lar to invite, by public solicitation, the inhabitants to schismatically subvert the eccle-

Mastical government.

Not less grave is what the church suffers in

Catholic Spain from the hands of the civil power. We have learned that a law concerning the endowment of the clerry has been

proposed and ratified, by which not only ar

the solemn treaties and conventions broken. judge to but absolutely every rule of right and justice tenced as trampled under foot. This law, which is ment.

destitution and gradually diministrating the bers owing to the military conscription, not only here as elsewhere would there be wanting those who should break the bread of life to the people, who should administer the sacraments to the faithful, who should teach SAVANNAH, January 20. General Lee's birthday was celebrated with great eclat. The first parade of the military the young and strengthen them against the innumerable snares daily laid for them, but the Roman Pontiff would be deprived of those

ince the war took place. The First Georgia lery, and the Georgia Hussars paraded in uni-form. General Wade Hampton delivered an address. The day was generally observed as a holiday, and resembled the 4th of July benave been gainered nere and placed in this centre of unity by the generosity of all Catholics rather than by the gift of our own people. And so those treasures which were brought here for the use and increase of the DELILAH AND THE DUELLO.

"Josey" Mansfield in Paris-Trouble

universal church will be impiously converted to the use of others. Scarcely had we learned that one of the ministers of the sub-Alpine Government had signified to the Legislative

Helen Josephine Mansfield, the brilliant young female who was at the bottom of the Fisk-Stokes tragedy, seems to be creating as great a sensation and as much trouble in Paris s in New York. A recent letter says: Aside from the report which was extensive-ly circulated that Mrs. Mansfield lost thirty-

character through a letter of the 16th day of June of this year, (1872,) addressed to our cardinal secretary of State, and we commanded him that he should make lowies Brothers, she has caused several law known to the embassadors of the foreign princes near the Holy See this new danger suits, some of which will eventually prove impending over us. Nevertheless, as the threatened law has been proposed, the duty of our apostolate requires that we should renew with a louder voice the expostulations mortal combat between two Parisians, in con mortal combat between two Parislans, in consequence of which one of them, a journalist of some prominence was severely wounded. The particulars of this affair are as follows: Mrs. Mansfield made her appearance at a performance of Fra Diavolo. Mrs. Mansfield was gorgeously dressed in a suit of white satin, and the display of jewelry she made on the occasion was something very unusual in Parislan society. Her singular conduct and the sensation which she produced was not lost upon the numerous representatives of the press who attended the opera, and their comments upon the woman were anyof Jesus Christ, whose vicar we are on earth, we condemn it by the authority of the holy Apostles Peter and Paul, and by our own, together with any scheme of law which shall together with any scaeme of haw which shall arrogate to itself the power of disturbing the religious orders in Rome and the adjacent provinces, and of depriving the church there of its properly and disj coing it for the benefit of the treasury or otherwise. We therefore pronounce lavalid whatever is done against the rights and patrimony of the church. We their comments upon the woman were any thing but flattering. One of them, M. Xaviet Dupont, an attache of the sprightly littl Dupont, an attache of the sprightly little Vert-Vert, a gos-spy sheet, which makes the arrical news a specialty, said, within the hearing of some of his colleagues, that he would give "Mme. La Princess d'Erie," as he called her, a good little notice in his paper. Sure enough the Vert-Vert next evening contained a paragraph about the occurrence, and here the trouble commenced. Early on the followdeclare absolutely void and null any acquisi-tion, by any title, of the stolen goods, against allenation of which this Apostolic See will never cease to protest. Let the authors and supporters of this law remember the censures and spiritual punishment which, ipso facto in-curred, the apostolic constitutions inflict on the invaders of the rights of the Church, and the trouble commenced. Early on the following morning M. Xavier Dupont, as he was making his toilet, was called upon by an exceedingly well-dressed stranger, who gave his name as "M. Albert Saxe," of Bristol, and who informed the astonished journelist that he wished to see him about the paragraph concerning Mrs. Mansfield, which, he said, but gives that head gives the second of the said of the second of t pitying their souls bound by these spiritual chains, let them cease to lay up treasures of anger against the day of wrath and of the revelation of the just Judgment of God.

The very bitter grief with which we are afficted, on account of these and the other inhad given that beauteous woman the utmost offence. M. Dupont replied that he did not care a sue about that, and begged his visitor not to give himself any further concern about the matter, considering that the wishes or frowns of Mrs. Mansaeld juries wrought against the church throughout Italy, has been not lightly increased by the cruel persecutions to which it is subject elsewhere not only by secret machinations, but also by open force, they attempt to subvert it from the very foundation, since men who not were of no interest whatever to t the Vert-Vert. Upon hearing which Mr. Saxe waxed wroth. He said he did not like to use only do not profess our holy religion, but do waxed wroth. He said he did not like to use harsh language, but if compelled to do so he would not shrink from it. The journalist then flared up, too. "Pray, sir," he said, stepping close up to M. Saxe, "what in the — name is all this any business of yours? Who are you? not even know it. claim for themselves the right of defining the dogmas and rights of the Catholic Church, and while they disturb her they have the audacity to declare that they do her no injury. Moreover, adding calumny and derision to injury, they do not nesitate to at-I don't know you! There's the door, you miserable intruder!' So saying, he pushed Mr. Albert Saxe towards the door, and before derision to lojury, they do not nestate to at-tribute this cruel persecution to the fault of the Catholics, forsooth, that their prelates and priesthood, together with the faithful, refuse to prefer the laws and will of the civil empire that gentieman was able to offer any resis tance, landed him rather unceremoniously in the hailway. The journalist went down to the office of the Vert-Vert, when he was called upon by two very snobbish-looking Englishmen, who informed him in very broken French that they came to see him in behalf of M. Albert Saxe, and, in effect, had been requested by that gentleman to challenge M. Dupont, for what had occurred in the morning at his house, to mortal combat. M. Dupont, who had before stood on the dangerous spot yclept the field of honor, said he would fight M. Saxe provided the latter, upon inquiry, would prove a gentleman of standing and character sufficient to entitle him to any notice at his hands. The necessary inquiries tance, landed him rather unceremoniou to the holy laws of God and the church, and to abstain from their religious duty. Would that the guides of public affairs, tanght by a long experience, might be per-suaded that none of their subjects would with greater exactness than Catholics render to Casar the things that are Casar's and this presar the things that are Cæsar's, and this pre clisely because they desire religiously to ren-der to God the things that are God's.

The civil authorities of some of the cantons of the Swiss Republic appear to have entered upon the same path as the German Empire in deciding on the dogmas of the Catholic faith

notice at his hands. The necessary inquirie

nothing derogatory to M. Saxe's character,

nothing derogatory to M. Saxe's character, except that he was a gambler and a sportsman. So M. Xavier Dupont signified to M. saxe's friends his willingness to meet the challenger, and they agreed to fight the duel

with broadswords. The combat came off at Longchamps, and after the two men had stripped to the waist, they began slashing at each other with the utmost fury. Saxe

each other with the utmost fory. Saxe wounded his adversary seriously in the left arm. The doctor then intefered, and the duel

was ended. Few people knew of the affair

but somehow or other it was brought to the knowledge of the police, and two or three days afterwards both Saxe and Dupont were

rectional police. They did not deny that they had fought a duel; thereupon the presiding judge lectured them severely, and then sentenced them to three days' solitary confine-

arrested and placed before the tribunal of co

THE BONAPARTE FAMILY. HISTORY AND HOPES OF THE AMER-ICAN BRANCH.

Madame Jerome Napoleon Patterson-Her Indomitable Vi. Energy and Unquenchable Amo. to. She Wants the Throne of France for her Grandson-And Threatens to Live a Hundred Years-Citizen Colonel Jerome Napoteon Bonaparte a Stickler for Divine Right.

A Baltimore correspondent of the New York Herald gives an interesting history of the American Bonapartes, and especially of Madame Jerome Bonaparte Patterson, of Baltimore, who was married to the youngest brother of the great Napoleon. We make some

who have their residence in this city, and whose connection with its social history for nearly seventy years has formed the theme of much fireside and party gossip, have no mean pretensions to the rights that naturally accrue to the successor of Napoleon. Colonel Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte is next to the Prince Im-Napoleon Bonaparte is next to the Prince Imperial, declared to be the legal heir to the throne of France. He is the oldest legitimate grandson of Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, the youngest brother of Napoleon I, and consequently grand nephew of the latter. His grandiather Jerome came to this country in 1803 as a midshipman upon a French mau-of-war. The ship to which he was attached visited various points in the United States, and it tarried here for some time. The officers were entertained handsomely, both in private and public receptions, by the citizens of Baltimore, which was then one of the of Baltimore, which was then one of the greatest of American cities. The young Bonaparte was of course a special favorite. Being the brother of the great Napoleon, whose fame was then filling the whole world, he was courted and feted by all the magnates of the

city.

The belle of (ashionable society at that time

daughter of Robert Patterson, a son of that Patterson whom Sir Walter Scott immortalized as "Old Mortality." P.ssessed of brilliant and fascinating talents, as well as great personal beauty, she held undisputed sway at that time in the most select circles of society. Young Bonaparte met her at a ball given in his honor, and fell in love with her at first sight. After a short acquaintance they were married on the 24th of December, 1803, with great pomp and ceremony, by Archbishop Carroll, in the Cathedral of Baitimore. Miss Patterson thus became the sister-in-law of Na-poleon I, the Emperor of France. Her fam-ily were among the wealthlest cutizens of the place, and this fact, united with her distinguished connection, brought to the wedding the first people of the city and State. For

BONAPARTE AND HIS AMERICAN BRIDE occupied themselves in travelling throughout this country. Everywhere the royal couple were received with distinguished consideration. In the spring of 1805 young Napoleon determined to take his wife to Paris and present her to his brother's court, then graced by some of the handsomest women in Europe, Mme. Recamier, the Countess Guiccioli and others. Mr. Patterson, father of Bonaparte's wife, fitted out a ship of his own for the voyage, and in the fall they sailed. They first touched at Lisbon, and here the painful intelligence awaited them that Napoleon had discountenanced the marriage and had issued a special edict that Mme. Bonaparte, or any one pretending to be such, should not be allowed to enter any of the countries over which he held sway. Jerome, confident in his ability to appease

THE EMPEROR'S WRATH, sent his wife to Holland, where she could reside in safety for the time, and himself hastened to the French capital. Upon his arrival he found the Emperor in a rage. "Now," said Talleyrand, the Prime Minister, "you've got yourself in for it." And, sure enough, he had. The Emperor indulged in the most extravagant manifestations of displeasure. Jerome declared he loved his wife; the Emperor laughed at his youthful folly. He told his stern brother that she was young and beautiful, and that she was his wife. "No matter," said the Emperor. "I decree a divorce." He begged his brother that he be allowed to bring her into his presence, that he might judge himself of her rare beauty and brilliant talents. The her rare beauty and brillant talents Emperor sternly refused, and declared that he had heard enough of her beauty, and that he feared that on seeing her he might relent.

AN IMPERIAL EDICT WAS ISSUED, declaring the marriage null and void, and Jerome was commanded, on pain of instant punlshment, to break off his connection with his lawful wife.

Irresolute and mean-spirited to the last de-

gree, Jerome, urged by lear and tempted by the offer of a crown, did so, and the woman who had followed him from her friends and native land was thus ruthlessly cast aside, a marriage immediately contracted with a princess of Wurtemburg, and the faithless Jerome rewarded with the crown of West-

INFORMED OF HER HUSBAND'S INFIDELITY

she first fairly refused to believe it, and then indulged in the wildest reproaches at his utter faithlessuess. In order to appease her, if possible, and thinking that she might be flattered by a glittering bauble, her husband offered her the principality of Wallachia. She indignantly scorned the proposition, and with sorrow and chagrin, retired to privacy at Camberwell, near London, where, on the 7th of July, 1805,

SHE GAVE BIRTH TO A SON. whom she named Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, who afterwards became the father of the present J-rome Napoleon Bonaparte, now resident in Baltimore. Mme. Bonaparte resided several years in Europe, where she formed intimate acquaintances with the most distinguished people of the times, and was a great favorite in the most exclusive and aris-tocratic society; and she has often remarked that the only two men of prominence whom she did not know personally were Napoleon I and Lord Byron, the former of whom, says Madame, in her bitterest tones, "I did not care to know." While spending this season in Europe she met her husband, but once only. It was in Florence, at the Pitti Palace, and she seemed very much affected. "There," said he to the Princess of Wurtemburg, sor-

The next day he left Florence, and she never saw him again. Soon after this she returned to America and began the education of Je-rome Napoleon Bonaparte, who was the only lesue of her unhappy marriage. He gradnated at Harvard with distinction, in 1826 and for a time he studied law. At an early age he abandoned it and married Miss Susan Williams, of Massachusetts, who was a lady of great wealth, which, together with his own resources, made him one of the richest men in the country. His mother was much displeased at his marriage, as she had set her heart on his getting a princess. He frequent-ly visited Europe, and was on intimate terms

HIS FATHER, THE RULER OF WURTEMBURG, and received from him a handsome allowance In personal appearance he was said to be al most an exact counterpart of the First Napo leon. He died in the summer of 1870, in Bal tlmore, leaving two children, the present Col onel Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, who is prob onel Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, who is prob-ably destined to figure scon in the political fortunes of France, and Charles Joseph Bona-parte, at present a law student at Harvard. Madame Bonaparte had early determined to uphold the claim to her insue to all emolu-ments which would naturally accrue to him as

THE LEGAL SON OF JEROME, prother of Napoleon I, and to refuse any over tures which the Emperor might be disposed to make short of a complete recognition of her claims. The Emperor, therefore, refused to have anything more to do with her, and leclared her son illegitimate. Madame Reca face to lace because of her great personal beauty. He was afraid he might relent." Madame Bonvparte tells this story herself with infinite zest, and all we print in regard to her is from her lips. The Pope being applied to to confirm the divorce, pronounced the first marriage of Jerome Bonaparte legal, much to

the displeasure of the First Napoleon, and his child legitimate. On the death of his father, the late Jerome Bonaparte, of Baltimore, brought a suit in France to obtain his share of his father's estate, and to be declared his successor, in place of the issue by the Prince of Wurtemburg. Without declaring his right clearly, the court decided the marriage with Miss Patterson legal, and the issue thereof en-titled to bear the name of Bonaparte. This

decision was rendered during the reign of Napoleon III. COLONEL JEROME NAPOLEON BONAPARTE,

now living in Baltimore, and the elder son of this Bonaparte, graduated at West Point in 1852, with high honors. He remained but a short time in the United States Army, but re-signed and then entered the French Army by request of his mother, receiving from his cousin, Louis, then Emperor, the rank of lieuten-ant. For his gallant conduct in the Crimes he received a Victoria medal from the Queen of England, the order of Megidea from the Sultan of Turkey, cross of the Legion of Honor from his Imperial consin, and the order of Military valor from Victor Emanuel. Colonel Bonaparte is a tall, distinguished looking man, with a military air, long, dark moustache, goatee, and hadsome features.

HE IS OF VERY COMMANDING PRESENCE, HE IS OF VERY COMMANDING PRESENCE, and bears a striking resemblance to the Bonaparte family. His wife is the granddaughter of Daniel Webster. Having re'used to break his marriage engagement he angered his grandmother to such a degree that she immediately disinherited him, and now doars on the younger grandson, Charles Joseph, who is now pursuing his studies at Harvard, and gives promises of a brilliant future.

Though eighty-eight years of sge, Madame Though eighty-eight years of age, Madame Bonaparte retains

TRACES OF A ONCE WONDROUS BEAUTY.

Her complexion is still smooth and comparatively fair, while her peculiarly beautiful bine eyes are as yet undimmed. Her nature is sus-picious and warped by her many injuries. She seems in constant dread of some undesue seems in constant dread of some unde-finable injury; never receives visitors in her room save her most intimate acquaintances, and is always on the watch for some fancied insult. For the past month she has been neult. For the past mount she has been quite ill, likely to die, so the physician said, at any moment, but on hearing the fact mentioned by an attendant she straightened herself up in bed and said emphatically that

"SHE WOULD'NT DIE, one hundred years old." From that time she began to improve until within a day or so, when she has grown worse. She believes that she will yet live to see her throne of France. She had

A VERY MEAN OPINION OF THE LATE EMPEROR, probably because of the fact that he refused to allow her a share in his uncle Jerome's es-tate, to which, as his widow, she was legally Madame Bonaparte is, however very rich in her own right. The present Je rome Bonaparte was always a great favorite rome Bonaparte was always a great lavorite with her previous to his marriage. She made a handsome allowance to him while in France, it is said, and during his sojourn there she supplied him liberally with money, as it was always her ambition to have her grandson live like the nobility. She has at all times watched the political condition of France with great interest, and at times would talk freely of her ambition for her grandson and declare

In case of the death of the Emperor and Prince Imperial. Colonel Bonaparte has steadily refrained from making public his views on the situation in France; but it is said by his friends that he would not be averse to receiving any distinction which the Franch people might wish to confer upon him; and, in fact, that he still hopes for the restoration of the empire and the elevation of the Bonaparte family to its control. He is personally so fond of the dead Emperor, the Empress and their son, and was such a favorite with them, that no position ionincial to their interest, however complimentarily offered, would be accepted by him. This fact is so well known by his friends, that they usually look upon him as willing to accept HIS RIGHT TO THE THRONE

A CO-REGENCY WITH THE EMPRESS during the muority of the Prince Imperial. I will here distinctly reassert that this is but the belief of his friends and not this declaration. His grandmother takes that view of it very strongly; but in consequence of their persona estrangement has probably no better ground

for it than his friends.

Colonel Bonaparte is at this moment on the friendliest footing and pleasantest epistolary intercourse with the various members of his family in Europe—notable the Empress and Princess Mathide—and it is much more than probable that the opinion of Colonel Bonaparte has been sought and will be followed in the measures to be taken by his family in consequence of the death of the Emperor; and that in the events of the future he will have a controlling part. He ras all the qualities which endear a ruler to the popular heart, being strikingly handsome, suave in his manners, a brave and daring sofdier, and possessed of no ordinary intelligence. He is a great favorite in France among those who look for a restoration of the empire. The death of the late Napoleon affected Madame Bonaparte strongly, and on the reception of the news she betraved emotions which had long lain dormant. One of her lady attendants

ASKED HER IF SHE WAS SORRY.

"No," said the madame, emphatically, "he would u t recognize my grandson, and I don't care a bit." On being asked what were her views on the political situation in France, she evinced no marked interest, and merely said that, for her-self, she had done all she could to secure her self, she had done all she could to secure her grandson's rightful inheritance, and that she grandeon's righthin man, as she was nearly approaching her final end. She declared the hope and belief that he would at some time ascend the throne of France. The ruling passion of this remarkable woman's life has been to regain

HER LOST RIGHTS

in behalf of this grandson, and to that end she has studiously economized, though enormously rich, living in seclusion, that the greater wealth he lives to inherit might add to his chances for the crown. She often says that this money may be needed for that purpose, and if so, here it all is. She keeps it easily reand if so, here it all is. She keeps it easily re-alizable, and could convert it all into cash in thirty days.

She lives in the fourth or fifth story of a boarding-house on the corner of St. Paul and Lexington streets, and has bever, until very eccently, had any companion or nurse. She alks constantly of her.

RELATIONS TO THE FRENCH EMPIRE, and although she is displeased with her grand son for what she terms "injuring his own pros-pects for the throne" by marrying an American lady, she appears brighter and more cheerful since Napoleon's death than before, and de clares her strong belief of the success of he grandson to the throne in the near future.

GOSSIP FROM GOTHAM.

The Coolie Business in Cuba

New York, January 20.

A drama entitled "The Jesuits in America, announced for last evening at the Stadt Theatre, was withdrawn at the request of the Re demptorist Fathers.

The estate of S. N. Pike nets three millions

The bulk goes to his wife and three daughters Eight liquor dealers have been arrested in A Havana letter says that seven hundred

A Havana letter says that seven nundred coolies have arrived there, worth six hundred dollars per head. It is reported in Havana that a large expedition, composed of the triends of the Cuban revolutionists, with arms and ammunition, have arrived safely near Geo. Francis Train having refused to give

all remains in the Tombs.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

-The senatorial deadlock in Montgomery continues.

-The United States Senate has not acted upon the resignation of Judge Busteed, of

Mrs. Mary B. Walker, a grand-daughter o A. J. Dallas, and a great grand-daughter o Benjamin Franklin, died yesterday. Benjamin Franklin, died yesterday.

— the St. Louis merchants have formed an association known as the "St. Louis International Industrial Exposition," with a view of bringing forward the merits of that city at the coming exposition. Their capital stock is \$1,000,000. SOMEBODY BLUNDERED!

CRUSHING DEFEAT OF THE TROOPS BY THE MODOO INDIANS.

Preparing for Action-The Want of Cooperation-Fighting an Unseen Foe-Gallant Behavior of the Troops-They Fall Back and Await Reinforce. ments-Forty Soldiers Killed and Wounded, and No Savages Slain. SAN FRANCISCO, January 20.

A dispatch from Yreka to-day states that a message had just arrived at that place from the headquarters of General Wheaton, commanding the troops in action against the Momanding the troops in action against the Modoc Indians.

the command of Capt. Fairchild, making altogether about four hundred men. The battle took place near the eastern shore of Tule Lake. Capt. Bernard, on Thursday, went around the north end of the lake to the east side, and to the east of Capt. Jack's position He was to sdvance against Captain Jack from the east, and Gen. Wheaton from the southwest. The forces on the latter to be under cover of the fire of the howlizers. On Thursday night such a dense fog enveloped the country that they could not see forty yards. The two forces were about twelve miles apart; though, to communicate with each other, it was necessary to go a much greater distance. On Friday morning Captain Bernard opened battle against Captain Jack, who had about two hundred warriors con cealed among the rocks along a line of two miles in length. General Wheaton heard the firing, and had no alternative but to move to the aid of Captain Bernard without the fire of the howltzers.

The troops fought an unseen foe from eight o'clock in the morning to dark, under a terrific fire, during which scarcely one Indian was seen. The loss to the troops was forty killed and wounded. The loss of the Modoca is unknown. The troops were finally obliged to retreat to their camps. Bernard's forces bore the brunt of the battle, and suffered terribly. All the cavalry fought on foot. Among the killed are Frank Trimble and G. B. Brown of Oregon. G. W. Roberts, was mortally wounded. Captain Perr, of the regulars, is seriously and Lieutenant Kyle slightly wounded The movement is called a reconnoissance in

force of Captain Jack's position. The leaders say they think about one thousand men will te required to dislodge him from the lava beds. The troops for the present will only try to prevent the Modocs from raiding on the settlements, and will wait for reinforce-

OUR SOUTH ATLANTIC NEIGHBORS

-Emory College opened on the 15th instant -Albany rejoices in a dollar store. -Albanta is again out of coal.

— Nick King and Dandy are to trot again in Savannah for \$250 a side. —Last Sunday, in Savannah, was the coldest

day of the sesson.

—Columbus claims to do more business in proportion to size than Atlanta.

—A negro was found dead in Augusta a few

the 16th with the most favorable prospects.

—Coi. E. C. Anderson has been nominated for the mayoralty of Savannah.

The Brunswick Sabre Club celebrated General Lee's birthday by a tournament.

Jefferson will not visit Macon, because he

upper portions of Georgia.

—Jacob Feiler, a Madison merchant, was robbed of \$11,300 on Wednesday last.

—In Columbus there are two hundred white children who do not attend school.

—The new cotton factory in Murray County will soon be in operation. The machinery has dready passed through Delta.

will soon be in operation. The machinery has already passed through Dalton.

—The prisoners in the jail at Elberton set fre to the building last week, and one of their number came near perishing in the flames.

—Mr. Jeremian Combes, an old and respected citizen of Wilkes County, was drowned

recently.

The dwelling-bouse of Mr. Red Coley, in The dwelling-bouse of Mr. Red Coley, in Palaski County, was destroyed by an incendiary recently.

The |ail at Danielsville, Madison County,

was destroyed by fire last week. The prisoners were rescued in time.

—F. M. Jones has been elected Mayor of Dawson, and J. M. Mathews Mayor of Tal-

The Resaca bridge recently burned has been replaced, and the trains have their regular trips.

—The cotton factories in Georgia are worth
\$3,649,050, of which \$1,519,500 are located in

-The gin-house of Mr. J. J. Higdon, of De catur County, was burned on the 4th instant.

Incendiary.

—Eight of the gang of thieves who have been intesting Atlanta for some time past were arrested a lew days ago.

—Richard Cleghorn, who was stabbed at Americus last week by Charles Croghan, has also dies dies

John Johnson, colored, was murdered in Savannah on the 18th instant, by some person unknown.
—The Central Railroad declares a dividend

of five dollars per spare, and the Savannah Gaslight Company a semi-annual dividend of five per cent.

—The gin-house of Mr. John Faulk, of House

ton County, was desiroyed by fire last week. from sixty bales.

—The police of Atlanta arrested J. B. Bax-ter on the 16th Instant upon a telegram from Mr. W. H. Foster, of Augusta, charging him

with swindling.

—A Griffin man has raised one thousan three hundred and seventy-five pounds of cotton seed on less than half an acre of

The steamship Jucarbat, which reached Savannah on Thursday last from Havana, is the largest foreign vessel that has entered

the largest loreign vessel that has entered that harbor this season.

—A fire occurred in Augusta on Friday night last, which destroyed a small building on Sumner street, near Hopkins, and damaged

an adjacent building.

—A lad, named George Smith, fell on Friday last from a second-story window of one of the public schools in Savannah, and, strange to say, was not seriously injured.

-A large number of the citizens of Savan

Bah are seriously opposed to the proposed is-sue of \$400,000 worth of bonds to relieve the embarrassed condition of the city finances. embarrassed condition of the city mannes.

—The crow i which was present at the execution of the two negro ravishers, Dunstan and Burns, which took place at Jefferson, Jackson County, on the 10th inst., was the largest ever assembled together in that place.

—Mr. Frank Roach, the late clerk at the late of Kimball House, Atlanta, has gone to New York. His place is filled by Mr. Frank D. Lee, a gentleman formerly connected with

North Carolina, -Raleigh is still agitating cumulative suf-

frage.

—The negroes of Orange County are emigrating to Fiorida.

—Newbern offers inducements to rag pick--Fayetteville street, in Raleigh, is being

—Fayetteville street, in Radiega, to the macadmized.

—The capital of the ten national banks in North Carolina amounts to \$1,952,500.

—Greensboro' is to have a colored savings bank and temperance society.

—The postal route from Kinston to Richlands, Onslow County, is to be reopened.

—The small-pox is on the decline in Frank-line and Nesh

—A quot club has been organized in Wil-mington.

—About twelve hundred dollars have thus

far been subscribed towards the building of the Jewish Synagogue in Wilmington. —It is teared that the recent heavy rains may cause another freshet in the Cape Fear

The Raleigh News says that along the route of the North Carolina Road, the white

people are making a general exodus.

—Ex-Governor Vance will lecture at an early day before the Wilmington Library As-—William Jackson, a colored man, was ar-rested in Wilmington, on the 15th Instant, charged with robbing the United States mail. —The friends of temperance, of Charlotte,

een shares of stock were redeemed at \$152 50 A severe battle was fought last Friday by the troops under the command of General Wheaton, consisting of two hundred and fifty regulars, two companies of Oregon volunteers, and twenty-five riflemen of California, under the will mington Star continues to handle the Wilmington, Augusta and Columbia Railroad without gloves, in relation to the delay in transportation of ireight.

—A boat containing one white man and three colored men capsized near the dock at Wilmington Star continues to handle the Wilmington Star continues

Vilmington, on the 16th, and one of the colored men was drowned.

-Rev. Thomas Ward White, of South Carolina, preached at the First Presbyterian Courch in Wilmington on Sunday evening

-A Wilmington burglar, fearing a return of —A Wilmington burgiar, fearing a return of the cold spell, broke into Mr. Louis Williams' residence, a flight or two ago, and helped himself to a number of blankets and quilts.

—A public meeting will be held in Wilmington to-day, at which General Stnart will explain the objects, intentions and resources of the proposed Norfolk, Wilmington and Charleston Rullroad.

Charleston Killroad.

—An attempt at suicide was made in Wilmington on the 15th last, by a Mrs. Skipper,
who took a quantity of landanum, but a

tomach pump was applied in time to save —A disastrous fire occurred in Wilmington on Thursday morning, at the foot of Castle street, in which \$1200 worth of naval stores were burned, the wharf damaged, and build-

ings destroyed worth about \$1500. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an in-Florida.

-Cotton thieves still infest Jefferson and Gadsden Counties.

Gadsden Counties.

The Suwanee County people have caught the Texas emigration tever.

Wood haulers of Pensacola break the fourth commandment once per week.

Many of the farmers of Alachua County will plant more cane this year than fermerly.

The Redemptionist Fathers contemplate holding a mission in Jacksonville at an early day. Exten Grees, a distinguished Cathollo.

noining a mission in Jacksonville at an early day. Father Gross, a distinguished Catholic orator, is expected to be present.

—The extension of the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Moulie Railroad, west of the Quincey Depot to Chattahouchee, was sold on Monday, 7th instant, by the sheriff of Gadsden County, for the sum of \$70,000.

JOTTINGS ABOUT THE STATE.

-Babbit, of the New York Herald, is in Columbia,
—The postoffice at Tumbling Shoals, says
the Laurensville Heraid, has been discon-

-The committee of the Columbia city coun

—The committee of the Columbia city council on water works is busy looking after a supply of that necessary article.

—Mr. Houston, the chief clerk of the comptroller general's office during the term of Dr. Nagle, has been appointed assistant private secretary to Governor Moses.

—One-fith of the capital necessary to the establishment of a national bank at Alken has

establishment of a nailonal bank at Aiken has already been pledged by its citizens, independent of outside assistance.

—The schooner B. J. Hazard, which arrived at Georgetown last week, from New York, is intended for the naval stores trade between New York, Georgetown and Bull Creek.

—The festival given on Wednesday night last, at Aiken, by the ladies of the Baptist Church, succeeded beyond their most sangular expeciations. days ago.

—The Georgia State University opened on guine expeciations.
—Some cotton thie

—Some cotton thieves have been at work in Beaufort, but had poor success. They stole one bale of cotton from Mr. Pollitzer, but had to leave it behind them in their flight, and it was found floating in the river.

—About four thousand three hundred and

—Joe Howard, colored, convicted of grand larceny, in Aiken, on the 16th, was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary; and James Jenkins, colored, convicted of manslaughter, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment, —President Grant has pardoned William Henry Henderson, convicted in August, 1870, of robbing the mail between Askeville and Greenville, and sentenced to ten years' implements, in the Albany replantiary. prisonment in the Albany penitentiary.

—A young man named George Mayo, who was an assistant railroad agent on the Central

was an assistant rainvon agent on the centar Road, betrayed a young lady of respectable family, and, being pursued by her brother, who intended to kill him, committed suicide at Tebesu Station on last Wednesday night. —The gin-house of Mr. Erasmus Kirven. near Darlington, was broken into on the 9th instant, and a lot of cotton stolen. Mr. Kirven pursued the thleves so promptly that, although they escaped in the swamp, he captured their cart and team, worth twice the value of the

cotton.

—The Port Royal Railroad stockholders are much encouraged by a bill recently introduced in the Georgia Senate, which has for its object the amending of the charter of the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company, so as to permit them to aid in the construction of and hold stock in the Port Royal Railroad.

DIZZY'S LOSS.

Hopelessly in Debt and His Rich Wife Gone. London Correspondence of the New York Post

The death is announced this morning of Lady Beaconsfield, the wife of Mr. Benjamin Disraeh. Thereby hangs a tale—in fact, several of them! Let us see how they will all look ral of them! Let us see how they will all look when string together. Lady Besconsfield was eighty three years of age, and Mr. Disraeli is something like twenty years younger. The lady had been the wife of Wyndham Lewis, a man of immense fortune. Young Disraeli and this Mr. Lewis clubbed to together years ago to represent a certain double-seated constituency in the House of Commons. There was the usual division of duties in the new firm; Disraeli turnished the brains and the oratory Disraeli turnished the brains and the oratory Disraeli turnished the brains and the oratory and Lewis the money. To exchange positions would have been equally impossible to both. People now living remember having heard Lady Beaconsfield speak disparagingly of her husband's intellectual attainments, and, indeed, of her busband himself, and eulogize Disraeli to the spice. This was during the Chargein of her husband himself, and eulogize Disraeli to the skies. This was during the "barrain and sale campaign." In the course of time Mr. Lewis died, and Mr. Disraeli married the widow in less than a year after. She married for love and he for monov. The marriage occurred in 1839, and by 1849 he had been before the bankruptcy court no fewer than three times. He was once compelled to fiee, but his wealthy wife came to the rescue in every instance. Disraeli's solictor was heart then, and has since been heard to declare that he had no idea what hus client did with his money; no idea how he could spend it; he did not gamble and there his client did with his money; no idea how he could spend it; he did not gamble and there was only one other channel for his which he confessed the circumstances strongly which he comessed the Lady Beacocsfield bad an immense fortune settled on her, but it was for her natural life only, and now revers the box shidten by her first matriage. Mr. Diswas for her natural life only, and now rever s
to her children by her first marriage. Mr. Disraeli finds imself hopelessly in debt, with a
pension of five thousand pounds sterling.
This pension he sequired in a shrewd way, too.
The Tory ministry of 1868 was dissolved in Norember. His colleagues, who were men of
wealth wanted to retire long before, but be
procrastinated until he had filled up the exst minimum time of service required for a act minimum time of service required for a pension, and then withdrew. It is reported, and probably correctly, that there is no great amount of affection existing between Mr. Disamount of affection existing between Mr. Dis-raeli and the heirs of Lady Beaconsfield. This would be quite natural, at the best, if all the circumstances are considered; but it is further said that the hostile feeling has been aggravasaid that the nosticle resing has been against-ted by the action of interested persons in try-ing to persuade Lady Beaconsfield to get her life insured—a proposition she wisely rejected when she considered her great age and reflect-ed what the premium must be in consequence.

EIGHT DOLLARS A YEAR. NO QUORUM.

Both Houses of the Legislature Adjourn To-Day.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.] COLUMBIA, Monday, January 20. When the Legislature reassembled at one

o'clock to-day there was no quorum, and both

nouses therefore adjourned over to to-mor-GROWING GREENVILLE.

Taxes.

Canadian Catholic Settlement-A Ratiroad Centre-Cotton in the Moun-

tain Region-Politice, Weather and

GREENVILLE, January 15. Property here is changing hands much aster than usual, and is rising in value. A Canadian settlement is soon to be made. The land is already purchased, and a portion of

land is already purchased, and a portion of the colony have come; they are Catholics, and we expect many to follow in their wake. It is but the beginning of a large immigration.

It is now settled that the workshops of the Air Line Baliroad will be located here. They are looking out for a location, at this time, and proposing to purchase. This will bring a population of from five hundred to one thous-and persons; and this, with the many settlers from the adiolating counties, will soon make and persons; and this, with the many settlers from the adjoining counties, will soon make us in fact, what we are now only in name, a city. With a direct line of railroad to New York on the east, to New Orleans on the west, and Charleston on the south, and an expected one to Asheville, N. C., on the north, what more could we wish as to transportation facilities? And then the olimate, the water power, the superior educational advantages, the colleges and universities, and the new fact, but most important to us that, with commercial fertilizers, we can plant and raise cotton, advantageously, twenty miles above this, at the very base of the Biue Bidge, what is to prevent us becoming the Atlanta of the up-country of South Carolina?

At the base of Table Bock two of our farmers, with commercial fertilizers, raised cotton to great advantage—one three bags and the

ers, with commercial rethizers, raised cotton to great advantage—one three bags and the other four. All operations in the farming community have now ceased, and it will be difficult to supply the demand this spring. Old worn out lands are, with the fertilizers, considered equal in value to bottom lands. A great revolution has thus taken place in the agricultural presents of the Siste, and none agricultural prospects of the State, and none need move out of this State to find the best

bottom lands.

The new Republican paper, to be published here, will be out in a week or two. It will be highly conservative—Republican and not Radical—and a gentleman who has been invited to edit it, and has it under consideration, is a man of perfectly Southern sentiments and to

the manor born.

The popular reeling here is for the abolition The popular leeling here is for the accident of party lines. The most sensible men think that the Democratic organization is like hoops that bind up a parrel, which would all to pleces if let alone; that outward pressure is the source of its conservation, and that if the Democrats would not oppose them they would divide into many bolting parties and lose

their power.

The weather here is like spring, and the business of the place is like Christmas timesthere is such a crowd of wagons coming and going. There is also much money in the country, and the bank here is getting many deposits. Taxes are paid cheerfully. Our tax in this county is fitteen mills for legislative or State assessment, three mills for Air Line Rail Road bonds, making eighteen mills, and then the city tax, say seven mills, will make twenty-five mills; so you see taxes are like rivers, always getting larger. Someus.

STRIDES OF THE SMALL POX.

Three Thousand Cases in Boston.

Boston, January 20. The small pox is prevalent here and in the ricinity to an alarming extent. Three thousand cases are reported. The victims are buried

The board of health urges the necessity of vaccination, and requests prompt information of new cases, and the co-operation of the citizens generally in carrying out the proper samitary measures for the extinction of the small

THE CANALS AND THE COTTON TAX.

have augmented their force, and are now pushing the track ahead at the rate of three the Cotton Tax—The Canal Bills to be Reported on February 13-Unconditional Repeal of the Bankrupt Law.

Washington, January 20 The bill for the refunding of the cotton tax, is agreed upon by the members of the House rom the cotton-growing States, in their meetng en Saturday last, answers the bill now pending before the committee on ways and means by declaring, in the first section, that restitution of the tax shall be made to the party who actually paid the tax, whether paid party who actually paid the tax, whether paid by himself or agent, attorney or factor, and adding to the fourth section a proviso that all entries, receipts or other efficient testimony shall be solely to the benefit of the producer; unless it shall affirmatively appear that some other party paid said tax and has not been repaid the same. The bill, as above amended, was introduced this morning by Mr. Pierce, of the corrections and referred to the correction.

disalssippi, and referred to the committe ways and means.
In the House, a large number of bills were In the House, a large number of bills were introduced, including another to organize the Indian Territory of Oklahama; also that no person shall be promoted in the army who is addicted to the intemperate use of liquor or drugs. On motion of Negley, of Pennsylvania, it was ordered that on the 13th of February the committee on commerce shall be authorized to report a bill or bills relating to lines of light or the latter of the communication. internal water communication. Young, o Georgia, introduced, and the House passed under suspension of the rules, a bill to pay what is due to the census-takers of the census if 1860, residing in the Southern States, whose

of 1860, residing in the Southern States, whose payment was withheld on account of the war, or on account of their disloyalty.

Singham, of Ohlo, from the Judiciary committee, reported a bill defining the true intent and meaning of the act of the 8th of June, 1872, amending the bankrupt act to the same as are allowed in the various States.

Hazelton, of Wisconsin, moved as a substitute for the bill, one repealing the bankrupt law entirely, which was carried. Yeas 129; nays 60; so, under a suspension of the rules, the bill repealing the bankrupty act was passed. Adjourned.

The documents regarding the Louisiana affairs, to accompany the President's message,

fairs, to accompany the President's message, have been printed. The judiciary committee take hold of the matter immediately.

A bill was introduced for the removal of Colonel Thomos Hardeman's political disabili-In the Senate the petition of Wendell Phil-

ill the behate the petition of wendell Phli-lips and others for a prohibitory liquor law was presented. The judiciary committee re-ported adversely upon the bill for the relief of the Boston sufferers.

finneral Monces.

DAPRAY.—Died, January 19, 1878, JOHN ED-WARD DAPRAY, aged 58 years, 2 months and 10

HIS FRIENDS AND THOSE OF is family are invited to attend his Funeral Services, at St. Mary's Church, THIS AFFERNOON, at THE FRIENDS AND ACQUAINT-

NCES of Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Thompson. also of Mr. J. H. and S. Thompson, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral Services of Mrs. R. T. THOMPSON, at the Cathedral Chapel, Queen street, THIS AFIERNOON, at 3 o'clock. THE BELATIVES, FRIENDS AND

and of Mr. F. J. Caragher, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of Mrs. MORGAN, from her residence, South street, at 8 o'clock P. M., THE RELATIVES, FRIENDS AND

Acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. Owen Morgan,

acquaintances of Mrs. Thirza Maxwell and family are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral ervices of her grandson, STEPHEN MAXWELL, from her residence, No. 19 Morris atreet, TRIS
AFTERNOON at half-post 1 F. M. jangie